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Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1836.

NUMBER 23

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
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any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
Correspondents, and Letters on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE
TO BOTH BRANCHES OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF MAINE, JANUARY, 1836.
Gentlemen of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

It is assembling to discharge the important du-
ties assigned to us respectively by the people,
let us be grateful to our beneficent Providence,
by whom our State has been preserved during
the year that has just closed, from any calam-
ity or popular commotion.

Nothing occurred since the meeting of the
last Legislature, to interrupt the increasing pros-
perity of the State: industry of every class has
been in constant and unprecedented demand,
and has received corresponding reward; the
agriculturist has been most bountifully blessed,
both in his seed time and in his harvest, and our
commerce has sustained its elevated character
for successful enterprise upon every sea, under
the watchful guardianship of the National Ad-
ministration.

At such a juncture in our history as a State,
and under circumstances so prosperous and full
of pleasing promise in relation to the future, the
demands of the public for general legislation are
necessarily few, and such as do exist are hap-
pily of a character, calculated to produce, very
little dissipation or difference of opinion.

Among the subjects of this class, Agriculture
holds a primary rank. It must at all periods
present prominent claims upon the favorable con-
sideration of the Legislative department of Gov-
ernment. Agriculture lies at the foundation of
all national wealth and strength—it is the par-
ent of manufactures, the nurse of commerce, and
the staff upon which all the arts and sciences
lean for support. To encourage this necessary
and advantageous pursuit of the citizen, by ev-
ery provision calculated to elevate its character
and extend its influence, is the obvious duty of
the legislator and patriot at all times and in ev-
ery government. In our own State particularly,
where so vast an extent of territory, well adapt-
ed to the purposes of the husbandman, lies un-
improved and unimproved, much may be done
towards the increase of agricultural resources,
by a liberal policy in legislation. To the actual
settler, every facility which does not involve a
positive expense to the public Treasury, ought
to be extended. An abundant recompense for
it will be found in the acquisition which it will
secure to the population, and consequently to
the aggregate wealth of the State.

An enlargement of the existing number of
Agriculturists within a State, is also the most
effective method of preparing in time of peace
for the exigencies of a state of war, a principle
which enters into the policy of every prudent
administration of Government. In all ages, and
in all countries in which civilization has made
any progress, men identified with the soil, and
having an actual interest in its riches and its re-
sources, have invariably been found among the
ablest in its defence. Various considerations
combine to awaken in them a fervor of patri-
otism, and to induce a sincerity of purpose, which
do not operate upon citizens, whose attachment
to the soil is founded only in accidental or tran-
sitory circumstances.

Believing this subject to be of great and in-
creasing importance to the prosperity of our
State, it will give me pleasure, gentlemen, to
co-operate with you in any course of measures
which your wisdom may devise for its direct
encouragement, and I cannot forbear to invite
the exercise of the utmost liberality on your part
that may be thought consistent with your power
as legislators.

A foundation may be laid for great increase
of wealth in our State, by disseminating prac-
tical information upon the subject of cultivating
mulberry trees and the raising of silk worms for
the manufacture of silk. It cannot be doubted
that for the purposes, numerous advantages
are possessed by our citizens. And in view of
what is doing in our States of the Union in this
important and growing branch of manufactures,
it must be worthy of our consideration, whether
thru' public munificence though exercised upon a
comparatively limited scale, an impulse may
not be given to individual enterprise upon this
subject that will redound hereafter to your own
honor as provident guardians of the public good
and to the incalculable benefit of the State at
large.

The cultivation of Hemp is another branch
of agricultural industry, which is commended
to your consideration, as highly worthy of ad-
ditional encouragement by the State. It is a
product adapted to our soil and climate, to a de-
gree unappreciated as yet, perhaps, by a major-
ity of those who are immediately interested in
its improvement. It is of a nature to resist suc-
cessfully the droughts and frosts, that so seri-
ously affect many other vegetable productions
on which the husbandman in this State has been
accustomed to rely, as the principal reward of

his industry. A practical illustration of the nu-
merous advantages to be secured by the culti-
vation of Hemp, would be of direct value to the
public as well as most satisfactory to the agri-
culturist. This may probably be attained to
the full extent desired, by the institution of a
limited system of bounties to the cultivator.

A geological survey of the State upon a basis
commensurate with the magnitude and vari-
ety of its territory, and corresponding to the
present suspicious condition of the public Treas-
ury, is earnestly commended to your attention.
It is an enterprise, that may rightfully claim the
encouragement of every class of industry, as in-
volving more or less of probable utility to each.
It is intimately connected with the advancement
of the arts and sciences, of agriculture, manu-
factures, and commerce. Aside from the hidden
treasures of the State, which a survey of the
kind suggested, may develop, to recompense a
hundred fold the expense of it, the incidental
information relative to the topographical fea-
tures of the State, which must accrue from the
work, would be of lasting importance to the
prosecution of subsequent works of internal im-
provement, particularly in the location of rail-
roads and canals. Already several States have
executed similar surveys within their respective
limits, and in no instance it is believed, to the
regret of any portion of their citizens. With
the foresight and liberality becoming a great
nation, possessed of a vast domain of uncertain
value, the Federal Government has given us an
example of this nature, which cannot fail soon-
er or later, to be followed by every State in the
Union. It is by the enlistment of science of
this manner, with the means that government
possesses, that the conveniences and wealth,
which would otherwise be left to be disclosed to
posterity by accident, can be secured and en-
joyed by the present generation. In view of
the wide and inviting field before us, which the
territory of this State presents, and the known
anxiety that prevails for information of this char-
acter lying beyond the reach of every individ-
ual enterprise, I cannot conceive the policy of
the measure, suggested, to be at this day in any
degree doubtful. Its expediency however, in-
volves a question, which is appropriately within
your exclusive province to decide, and I invite
your attention to it, under the full conviction,
that you will duly appreciate its importance.

The means already in operation for the gen-
eral diffusion of knowledge in the State, are
both creditable and efficient. There it how-
ever at all times more to be apprehended from
neglect in relation to this important subject by
legislation, than from excess of encouragement.
In this connexion I know of no measure more
urgent or better calculated to secure permanent
advantage to our common schools, than that
which I have heretofore had occasion to pre-
sent for the consideration of the Legislature.—
I allude to the making of additional provision
for the education of school instructors. Little
else is needed to render our system of primary
schools as perfect as can be desired. I must
however refer to the views presented upon this
topic, in a former message to the Legislature
for the further illustration of it which I desire to
place before you, only adding, that observation
and reflection have since concurred to strength-
en in my own mind the convictions there ex-
pressed.

If the Legislature in the present flourishing
state of our finances, should think favorably of
extending a portion of the public bounty of the
higher seminaries of learning as contemplated
by the Constitution, I would respectfully rec-
ommend, that some system be devised and ad-
opted, by which a regular and just distribution
may be made to the Institutions, having refer-
ence to the necessities and usefulness of each,
and to the past appropriations, which several of
them have received from the State. To ensure
however correctness of legislation, permit me to
suggest, that accurate returns should be requir-
ed, annually from each of these Institutions, of
the number taught, the several branches of study
pursued, the amount annually paid for instruc-
tion, and any other items on which information
may seem desirable.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the
sum of twenty thousand dollars has been raised
by individual donations, in aid of the establish-
ment on an Insane Hospital. An eligible site
upon the east bank of the Kennebec river in
Augusta has been purchased for this purpose,
and a deed conveying the premises to the State
has been duly executed. It has not however,
as yet, been deemed expedient to appoint a
Board of Commissioners, to superintend the
erection of the buildings, as it is now, I believe,
satisfactorily ascertained that it would be more
for the interest of the State, to entrust this duty
to a single individual. Upon mature delibera-
tion you should coincide with this opinion. I
would respectfully suggest, whether legislative
action upon this subject may not be necessary.

Under the resolve of the twenty-fourth of
March last, a sum not exceeding four thousand
dollars was appropriated for the benevolent
purpose of aiding our indigent blind, in procuring
an education at the New England Asylum in
Boston. In accordance with the provisions of
this Resolve, seven blind persons from this
State are now enjoying the benefits of this val-
uable institution. We have also at the Amer-
ican Asylum in Hartford, fourteen deaf and

dumb pupils, supported wholly or in part, at the
expense of the State.

By recurring to the proceedings of the last
Legislature you will find that a Resolve was
passed authorizing the Governor with the advice
of Council, to appoint Commissioners to report a
system of Prison Discipline for the State to-
gether with the best location and most suitable
construction of buildings for a new State Prison
the additional means of the State for erecting
such buildings at the present location, with an
estimate of the expense of completing the pro-
posed establishment. In conformity to the au-
thority vested in the Executive, the trust was
confided to William D. Williamson, Nathaniel
Clark and Joseph R. Abbott, Esquires, who
have been assiduously engaged in the discharge
of the duties devolving upon them by this ap-
pointment. The report of the Commissioners
will be laid before you at an early period of
your session, agreeably to a provision of the
Resolve under which they were appointed.

In pursuance of a resolve of the last Legisla-
ture, "in relation to a Railroad from some point
on the Atlantic sea board to the City of Que-
bec," an application was made to the President
of the United States, for the services of an en-
gineer, to aid in the contemplated survey.—
The request was promptly complied with, and
the trust was confided by the Secretary of War
to a gentleman in the service of the federal gov-
ernment, of much practical skill, who devoted
several months to a careful reconnaissance of
different routes within this State. His report
has not as yet been received. I am informed,
however, that it will shortly be ready to be sub-
mitted to your consideration.

The Commissioners appointed agreeably to
the Resolve of the 10th March last, to consult
upon the same subject with the civil authorities
of the Canada, and others, have attended to
the duty entrusted to them, and a copy of their
Report is herewith laid before you.

A Resolve having been passed by the last
Legislature constituting the Governor, the mem-
bers of the Council, and the Land Agent a
Board of Internal Improvements, they imme-
diately organized themselves for the perform-
ance of the duties assigned to them by this Re-
solve. A competent Engineer was selected by
the Board, who has been in active service since
his appointment. His surveys and reports, as
soon as received, will be submitted for the in-
spection and consideration of the Legislature.

The annual Report of the Adjutant General
will be laid before you at an early day, and
will make you acquainted with the present con-
dition of our Militia. By the last returns it ap-
pears that the numerical force of the Militia of
this State as exhibited by the Muster Rolls was
forty thousand eight hundred and twenty-sev-
en men.

There were forwarded to me from the War De-
partment in the month of July last, ten hundred
and ninety-one stands of arms, and fourteen
pieces of ordnance, with the necessary military
equipments, by virtue of an act of Congress for
arming the whole body of the Militia, passed
April 23, 1803. They have been committed
to the custody of the acting Quarter Master
General, and are now subject to the disposition
of the Legislature.

The Report of the Land Agent will exhibit
in detail the concerns of that Department for the
past year. It will be laid before you by special
message.

It affords me pleasure to say to you, that the
Baring and Houston road has at length been
completed, and that the Agent for superintend-
ing its construction has made a Report of his
doings to the office of the Secretary of State,
agreeable to a provision of the Resolve upon
this subject, of March 5, 1832.

I have received information from the Land
Agent, that under a Resolve of the last Legisla-
ture "for the benefit of certain officers and
soldiers of the Revolutionary War, &c. the widows
of the deceased officers and soldiers," he has
already issued two hundred and twenty-seven
certificates entitling the holders to as many lots
of land of two hundred acres each. This is
the whole number of lots, which the townships
appropriated for this purpose are estimated to
contain, exclusive of reservations for public uses.

Additional claims have been presented to the
Land Agent, and by him approved. In order
therefore to carry into full effect the design of
the original Resolve, I would submit to your
consideration the expediency of making some
further appropriation to satisfy these claims.

It will be recollected that the Legislatures of
1828 appropriated twenty townships of land to
create a fund, the income of which was to be
applied to the support of Primary Schools.—
These townships have been selected, and three
of them have been lotted for the purpose of be-
ing sold during the current year. Some Legisla-
tive provision is necessary for the investment
of this fund.

An enactment is also needed for the invest-
ment of the fund belonging to the Penobscot
tribe of Indians. This, on the first day of the
present month amounted to sixty-two thousand
seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and
twenty-one cents. Fifty thousand dollars of
this sum being the avails of four townships of
land purchased of them by the State, and eight
thousand dollars received from individuals for
land and timber belonging to this tribe, with the

interest on the said sums. Two thousand dol-
lars more are due from the same persons, which
when received at the Treasury will be added to
this fund.

I recommend, therefore, that a Board of Com-
missioners be established for the purpose of in-
vesting and managing these funds, conforming
in substance to the mode proposed in the Re-
port of the Treasurer of State, which will in
due time be laid before you.

In connection with this subject, I submit the
propriety of causing the lands belonging to the
Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians (excepting a
small lot in the town of Perry,) to be sold, and
the avails funded for their benefit. They are
not wanted by the Indians for cultivation, and
are greatly exposed to the inroads of trespassers,
the more so on account of their proximity to a
foreign State, into which offenders with their
plunder may easily escape.

In relation to the North Eastern Boundary, I
have received no other intelligence during the
past year than that which has recently been
made public, by the annual Message of the Na-
tional Executive to Congress. It may with con-
fidence be expected, that the good understand-
ing now existing between the United States and
Great Britain, alike honorable to both nations
will lead to such an adjustment of our border
difficulties, as will receive the ratification of the
people of this State.

It cannot have escaped our observation, that
the act passed at the last session of the Legisla-
ture, prohibiting the use and circulation of Bank
bills of the denomination of one dollar, and of
other denominations prospectively, has not been
sufficient, unaided by auxiliary provisions, to
effect the obvious design of the Legislature in
its enactment. The experience of Several
States in the Union, where for many years past,
paper money of small denominations has been
excluded from circulation, attests the wisdom of
the theory upon which the Act in question was
founded. But connected with its expediency
is now combined a just vindication of the Leg-
islative authority of the State, in favor of such
additional enactments as shall be effectual, in
the suppression of the prohibited classes of Bank
bills. I shall cheerfully co-operate with you in
any measures you may deem calculated to ef-
fect the object in view, believing that the best
interest of the public will be essentially prom-
oted, by the complete execution of the policy,
on which the before named Act is founded.

The condition of the Treasury is truly grati-
fying. The past year has brought much pros-
perity to the finances of the State. All our re-
deemable debt has been extinguished, and the
whole funded debt now outstanding, amounts to
but fifty-five thousand dollars. The moneys
received into the Treasury from all sources dur-
ing the year, amount to three hundred and ten
thousand, four hundred and fifty three dollars
and twenty-one cents. Of this sum, one hun-
dred and thirty three thousand, five hundred
and sixty seven dollars and fifty five cents, were
derived from the Land Department. This lib-
eral contribution has arisen not so much from
an increase in the price. And here I cannot
forget the remark, that the public domain is of
incalculable value. If it be guarded with vigil-
ance, and disposed by slow degrees, the revenue
to be derived from it, may ultimately be
made to meet the ordinary expenses of our gov-
ernment, and supply ample endowments to man-
y of those benevolent institutions for relieving
the infirmities, or alleviating the sorrows of the
unfortunate, and for advancing the interests of
religion, science and literature, which more
than commercial wealth or martial conquest vi-
vince the true elevation of a community.

The disbursement of the Treasury have been
three hundred and four thousand, one hundred
and eleven dollars and thirty four cents. Of
this sum, one hundred and forty eight thousand
and twelve dollars and fifty three cents, have
gone to reduce the principal and interest of the
Public Debt. But notwithstanding the magni-
tude of this item, the resources of the depart-
ment yet exceed its liabilities.

In January last, the funded debt due from the
State, amounted to one hundred and thirty four
thousand four hundred and sixty six dollars and
seventy five cents. In the early part of the
year, additional sums were borrowed amount-
ing to fifty nine thousand dollars. By the pay-
ment of one hundred and thirty eight thousand
four hundred and sixty six dollars and seventy
five cents, the principal of these claims has been
reduced to fifty five thousand dollars as before
named.

There has been paid for interest the sum of
nine thousand, five hundred and forty five dol-
lars and seventy eight cents, and the balance of
cash now in the Treasury, is six thousand three
hundred and forty one dollars, and eighty seven
cents.

Satisfactory as this exposition must be, it
must be equally gratifying for you to know, that
the public securities in the possession of the Land
Agent, including a small amount of cash in his
hands, constitute an amount of more than three
hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

It is provided by the Constitution of the U-
nited States, that each State shall appoint Elec-
tors of President and Vice President, in such
manner as the Legislature thereof, may direct.
An election of these officers will take place in

the course of the current political year. It will
therefore be incumbent upon you, at your pres-
ent session, to prescribe the manner, in which
the election on the part of this State shall be
chosen.

As it will be necessary for me during the
Session, to communicate with you from time to
time, by special Message, I will only add, that
I shall zealously co-operate with you, in carry-
ing into effect such measures as shall seem best
calculated to promote the essential interests of
our constituents, and to strengthen and perpetu-
ate the Union of the States.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
January, 1836.

From the Boston Statesman.
STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.
Washington, December 29, 1835.

In the House, Mr. Canby moved to
suspend the Rules for the purpose of allowing
Committees to report bills—the House refused;
he then moved to suspend the Rules to allow
the Committee of Ways and Means to report
the appropriation Bills; this also was objected
to, and a count called for; when 93 rose in the
affirmative and 50 in the negative—the motion
requiring two thirds, was lost.

The House then proceeded to receive Peti-
tions, calling the States in order, beginning with
Mass. Most of the Members had from one to half
a dozen petitions, &c. to present, principally of
private and local interest. I left the House in
the smouldering ruins of New-York, and follow-
ed the popular current to the Senate; where I
found Mr. Clay in an oratorical posture, making
love in a long speech to his favorite Dulcinea,
the Land Bill. He spoke of the overflowing
treasury and increasing revenue; of the consti-
tutional right that the States had to the distribu-
tion of the public lands, the importance it
would be to internal improvement, education,
&c. &c. Descending from tropes, he went into
figures, to show that this small state would re-
ceive her half million, another one, her million;
and Pennsylvania, I think, about two millions!—
all which amounts to how much per head? In
short, he only repeated his old argument to pur-
chase the presidency; and his old bribe, about
one dollar and a half a head—to be paid to the
people in their own money. As Sheridan said,
"how can I pay you, unless you lend me the
money?" He spoke with deep emotion when
alluding to the disappointment of losing the Bill,
after it had once passed both Houses, by the
President's retaining it; and said if he had re-
tained it and sent it back, it would have still been
passed by the constitutional majority. If this
be a fact, it only shows the foresight and sagac-
ity of the President. The people, I must say,
have borne their disappointment much better
than their eloquent and ambitious benefactor?
for they have uttered no complaints about "that
dollar and a half."

The public Lands belong to the government,
just as much as the surplus revenue; and if Mr.
Calhoun thinks a charge in the constitution nec-
essary to distribute the surplus, we recommend
Mr. Clay to club with him, and have it changed
a little more, for the distribution of Lands.—
But a greater change, I apprehend, will await
us all—the present generation, and their aspir-
ing benefactors—before any change takes place
in the constitution for either of the uncon-
stitutional purposes.

After showing what a world of good had been
withheld from the people by the dog-in-
the-manger policy, and the "spoils" prodigality
of the government, Mr. Clay concluded his per-
oration, with a pathetic eulogy upon himself—
his early life, his portionless fortune, his friend-
less lot, &c., &c. I would have better become
him, I think, to have eulogized Cancellor
Wyllie. There have been few young men in
the country who have had the good fortune to
be taken under the protection and patronage,
and to enjoy the counsel and friendship of such
a man as Wyllie. Jefferson was proud to ac-
knowledge his obligation to him. Mr. Clay
modestly attributed every thing to himself.

But I pass to Mr. Calhoun. In addition to
the work he had laid out yesterday, he offered
a resolution to-day to "modify the compromise,
by reducing the duties on all articles consistent
with the safety of the Manufacturing interest."
Well, here is the Tariff again! and here are
North and South to be brought again into the
field of mortal strife.

"Each battle sees the other's number'd feet!"
Mr. C. said the treasury now had about 21
millions surplus, and would soon have 30. It
would be a struggle between power and liber-
ty. He hoped the Committee on Manufactur-
es would soon report the Bills, &c.—his object
was to control the surplus fund, the great source
of all the evils of the country.

Mr. Davis hoped the Senate would not vote
to instruct the Committee, but on one con-
sideration; and moved to lay the subject on the
table one day; to which Mr. C. consented.

REIS ERFENDI.
Washington, Dec. 31, 1835.

The old year has passed off in a whirlwind
of debate, amidst mingled curses against bank-
ing corporations, and muttered wrath against
inquisitorial committees, appointed to make
them render an account of their stewardships.

The bar of public opinion is a grave tribunal where, if the accused be acquitted, the accuser is sure to be condemned. Such is now the position of the administration party against the banking habits of the District of Columbia. The issue remains to be tried; and the Lord send for or to either of them a good deliverance."

Before the debate commenced on the District banks this morning, Mr. Wardwell of New York moved to suspend the Rules, to offer a Resolution for "withholding the use of the Hall for public worship on Sundays." The House refused.

On calling up the subject of the Bank Committee, Mr. Thomas urged the propriety of investigating the condition of the banks.

Mr. McKenyon of Pa. offered an amendment to the "instructions," requiring the committee to ascertain the names of the members of Congress and officers of the government, to whom loans had been made since the deposit bank had been established in this city; giving as a reason, that the like course had been taken against the United States Bank. And he called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Cambreleng opposed the call, as taking too much time.

Mr. Thomas offered to accept the amendment, if the phraseology were so changed as to conform to the instructions of Committee of the United States Bank in 1832. He was of that Committee, but opposed to publishing the names of borrowers. Unless he suspected the character of the security, he would not have the names disclosed; but would leave it to the discretion of the Committee. If he had cause to suspect friend or foe, he would lay before the public any improper practice. He would modify the amendment so as to make it discretionary to disclose names.

Mr. Beardsley was willing to have the inquiry extend to members of Congress and officers of the government, borrowers since the bank had received deposits. He spoke of false lists having been furnished by the U. S. Bank, exhibiting those as borrowers who were only indorsers and sureties. He said the list referred to [by Mr. Thomas] never deserved to see the light—hoped the gentleman from Md. (Mr. T.) would consent to the inquiry, and suffer the amendment to be adopted.

Mr. Thomas wished to be understood as not opposing the amendment, if the House urged it—he wished to conform to the instructions of 1832.

Mr. W. B. Shepard thought the officers of the bank incapable of falsehood, as the gentleman from New York (Mr. B.) intimated; and hoped the amendment would not be withdrawn. There was no reason why the acts of public institution should be secret, the names of borrowers should be known. He felt no shame when his name was published to his district—he gave security.

Mr. Beardsley said he spoke of a particular transaction that was a falsity to his knowledge.

Mr. Adams inquired how and where he (Mr. B.) became possessed of the paper containing a list of the names?

Mr. B. said he saw the paper in the Hall, but did not recollect who had it.

Mr. McLennan would not consent to have his amendment modified for the discretion of the Committee, to let their friends see the list—he wanted the House and the whole nation to see it.

Mr. Adams said he should vote against the amendment [of Mr. McK] and the instructions [of Mr. Thomas] on the ground of consistency with his former course. At the 21st Congress, he took the ground, that no private concerns of the Bank were subject to investigation—the House was at that time against it; and the Committee were so limited and confined. He was of the Committee sent to investigate the condition of the U. S. Bank. The Committee demanded a list of the debtors of the Bank; he opposed it—it was not a power given by the House;—a majority of the committee determined otherwise. He then took the same ground as now against exposing one name and concealing another—a discretionary power. But the officers of the Bank did furnish a list of names—The President opened every thing, giving notice that the Bank did not wish to conceal any thing. Nothing was denied. A list of Members of Congress and officers of the Government was furnished;—letters from persons high in office, for loans on time, and years. But this was a two edged sword—it cut both sides; and the Committee were determined to keep it to themselves. This was against his views—he was as urgent to have it exposed as he was against its being called for. He did not know as he should have been suffered to remain a member of the House after he had made his minority report. But let us have no discretionary powers, said he; fair play is a jewel—facts on both sides; let the thing be done in an impartial manner, that no accusation of false returns may be made five years after, when there is no time or means for defence. He wanted no secret charges to be made; and could not vote for Mr. McK's proposition.

But I can't follow the speakers through the long debate, which was finally arrested by the previous question. The result was a committee of the subject to be a select Committee of nine, with the instructions proposed by Mr. Thomas. The House adjourned to Monday without changing the Committee.

REIS EFFENDI.

From the Eastern Argus.
WASH. NOTON, Jan. 4, 1836.

It was expected a Message would have been received from the President to-day, on the subject of our relations with France; but the nature of the despatches (if any) by the late arrival, is not yet made public.

M. Pageot, the French Charge d'Affaires, will dispose of his personal effects on Wednesday, at auction; and probably leave the country soon. This step, I apprehend, is not to be considered in itself as indicating any hostile intentions on the part of his government, but only intended as a matter of etiquette to conform to a corresponding movement on the part of our legation. Our Consul, Mr. Brent, and the Vice Consul, Mr. Bradford, who has resided many years at Paris, are both highly esteemed by the French, as well as by all American residents; and are in all respects qualified to protect the interests and honor of our country, with which they are charged. There is no probability of any change in the political relation of the two countries till the President's Message shall be received at Paris, and then, if any should take place, it is far more likely to be propitious than untoward. In my opinion, there is no probability of a war with France, arising out of the present misunderstanding; such a measure would be against her interest; and as for her honor, she withholds the twenty-five millions as a hostage for its safety! This she makes the point of honor. As for us, it is as well known at Paris as at Washington, that the majority in the Senate would oppose a declaration of war, if they mean to maintain their consistency. There is, therefore, not the least probability of hostilities. And yet a contrary opinion prevails in the city to-day—based upon what grounds, I cannot learn. A day or two will probably settle the question; and I will therefore dismiss it.

The Senate was engaged to-day in discussing the Judiciary Bill, a measure preparatory to acting upon the Judicial nominations, and an apology for deferring them. I was not present; but learned that Mr. Leigh and others spoke; that Mr. Wright wanted a new District Court in New York; and accordingly offered an amendment; and Mr. Buchanan wanted one in Pa.

In the House, presentation of Petitions being in order, Mr. Smith of Maine presented several; Mr. Cushman of New Hampshire some; and when it came to the turn of old Massachusetts, Mr. Adams presented one for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, giving notice that he intended to move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Glasecock of Ga. immediately moved to reject the Petition. And here a debate commenced which lasted till a very late hour, when the House adjourned without coming to any decision. Mr. G. stated it to be his intention in making the motion, to show that the House had the right to reject the petition, though without the right of impairing the right of petition.

Mr. Adams soon called him to order for debating the reception of a petition, and referred to the 45th Rule of the House.

The Chair decided the motion to reject to be in order; from which Mr. Adams appeals.

It would be in vain to think of attempting to repeat the arguments of either side. Mr. Adams was sustained in his views by Messrs. Mercer, Sutherland, Read, Briggs, Vanderpool, Bell and Everett; and the Chair was supported by Messrs. Glasecock, Beardsley, Mann, Jr., Williams, Patton (who said he should vote for Mr. Adams's appeal, as he was understood by a number around me,) Underwood, Thomas, Hamer, and Byrum.

The question was really one that did not literally come within any Rule; but if any, it would seem to be the 45th, which the Chair decided it did not come within.

The Speaker proceeded with admirable coolness and impartiality, declaring that he had no pride of opinion on the subject; that he should be entirely satisfied whichever way the House decided; and that he would much prefer to have their decision than to abide by any opinion of his own. The tone and temper in which he spoke operated like a charm, and seemed to change the tone of the debate.

It seems only necessary for him to meet with difficulties, to insure, by the manner he surmounts them, the increased approbation and confidence of the House. He always maintains a most enviable self-possession, and never for a moment forgets either his dignity or his duty.

REIS EFFENDI.

Legislature of Maine.

House of Representatives.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Mr. HOLMES from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the Rules and Orders, made a report which was accepted and 200 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the House—250 copies to be deposited with the Secretary of State, for the use of the next Legislature.

At 11 o'clock the Senate came in and both branches went into Convention, and proceeded to the choice of Councillors and Secretary of State. A Committee was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Councillors, reported that the whole number of votes were 195, necessary to a choice 98.

Jabez Bradbury, had, 141
William Dunn, 140
Seth Labaree, 140
John Burnham, 138
Joseph Johnson, 140
Charles Greene, 142
Timothy Pillsbury, 141
Jonathan Hammond Jr., 54
Tappan Robie, 55
Zina Hyde, 55
Jabez Moody, 55
Joseph H. Underwood, 55
Samuel M. Pond, 55
John L. Blake, 41

*John S. Blake,

Seateering, 4.

And the gentlemen first named were declared elected.

A Committee was appointed to receive, sort, and count the votes for Secretary of State, and having attended to that duty reported that the whole number of votes was 173; necessary to a choice 77; Asahel R. Nichols had 148, Nathan D. Appleton 41, Asa Redington, Jr., 1, Blaisdell 3.—which report was accepted. Asahel R. Nichols was thereupon declared elected.

MONDAY, Jan. 11.

Report was received from the Treasurer of state, read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Standing Committees of the House were then announced by the Speaker as follows:—

On Elections.—Messrs. Parris of Buckfield, Allen of Bangor, Bunker of Cranberry Isle, Lane of Hollis, Hunt of Gorham, Fosset of Bistol, Paine of Hallowell.

On Leave of Absence.—Messrs. Emery of Montville, Bradford of Friendship, Burr of Arroy, Boothby of China, Baker of Steuben, Barrows of Burnham.

On Finance.—Messrs. Steward of Anson, Dillingham of Turner, Hamlen of Hampden, Cushing of Augusta, Lord of Kennebunk, Waite of Falmouth, Reynolds of Garland.

On Change of Names.—Messrs. Tiffany of Sidney, Foster of Amherst, Lashman of Boothbay.

On County Estimates.—Messrs. Sturdivant of Cumberland, Mildram of Wells, McMillan of Fryburg, Freeman of Monmouth, Waits of St. George, Lemman of Searsmont, Lippincott of Columbia.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Humphrey of Gray, Deane of Biddeford, Thayer of Paris, Ide of Frankfort, Lane of Hollis, Chadwick of Gardiner.

On Bills in the Third Reading.—Messrs. Potter of Augusta, Cogswell of Berwick, Hobbs of Eastport, McIntyre of Personfield, Woodbury of Minot, Allen of Bangor, Sproul of Wadsworth.

On Pay Roll.—Messrs. Buzzell of Cape Elizabeth, Marden of Palermo, Webb of Bloomfield, Carpenter of Foxcroft, Goodwin of Brownfield, Salter of Sullivan, Curtis of Harpswell.

The following are the Joint Standing Committees of the two branches:—

Joint Standing Committees.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Green, Benson, Jarvis of the Senate, and Messrs. McIntyre of Parsonsfield, Holmes of Alfred, Smith of Westbrook, Paris of Buckfield, Wells of Hallowell, Higgins of Exeter, and Hobbs of Eastport, of the House.

On Literary and Literature Institutions.—Messrs. Purinton, Severance, Allen, of the Senate, and Messrs. Scammon of Putnam, Humphrey of Gray, Hamlin of Hampden, Emery of Saco, Hunt of Gorham, Pice of Hallowell and Hubbard of Wiscasset, of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Jarvis, Jewett, Spear, of the Senate, and Messrs. Perkins of Kennebunk Port, Richardson of Portland, Gordon of Belfast, Seall of Bath, Allen of Bangor, Whitney of Calais, and Cummins of Waterville, of the House.

On the Incorporation of Towns.—Messrs. Jewett, Kelsey, Staples, of the Senate, and Messrs. Chadwick of Gardiner, Bridges of Charlotte, Eddy of Cornish, Larvey of Woodstock, Connor of Fairfield, Lindley of Union and Means of Sedgewick, of the House.

On Division of Towns.—Messrs. Morrow, Robinson, Miller, of the Senate, and Messrs. Soule of Freeport, Goodridge of Rome, Weymouth of Behnhart, Partridge of Bowdoinham, Brown of East Machias, Bradford of Livermore and Allen of Greene of the House.

On State Lands.—Messrs. Fish, Clark, Talbot, of the Senate, and Messrs. Smith of Pulmyra, Hamlin of Hampden, Lyman of Portland, Brown of Dover, Foster of Pembroke, Legman of Searsmont and Keith of Winslow of the House.

On State Roads.—Messrs. Latham, Johnson, Strickland, of the Senate, and Messrs. Bodwell of Shapleigh, Sampson of Reedfield, Ames of Hermon, Soul of Cambridge, Merritt of Jay, Morgan of Surry and Hall of Bowdoin, of the House.

On State Prison.—Messrs. Kelsey, Weeks, Manton, of the Senate, and Messrs. Fosset of Bristol, Wells of Hallowell, Chase of Camden, Buxton of North Yarmouth, Lord of Buxton, Seward of Anson, and Shaw of Orono, of the House.

On Rail Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Clark, Benson, Purinton, of the Senate, and Messrs. Tuttle of Canaan, Little of Portland, Milliken of Lincolnville, Higgins of Exeter, Holmes of Winthrop, Fletcher of Thomaston, and Holt of Bluehill, of the House.

On Roads and Bridges.—Messrs. Talbot, Fish, Swift, of the Senate, and Messrs. Cram of New Sharon, Farley of New Castle, Warren of Dorham, Small of Linnington, Doane of Orrington, Wardwell of Penobscot, and Field of Mieret, of the House.

On Interior Waters.—Messrs. Miller, Manter, Kelsey, of the Senate, and Messrs. Shaw of Orono, Stone of Brunswick, Bradbury of Athens, Garcelon of Lewiston, Maine of Dearborn, Cousins of Lyman, and Whitney of Calais, of the House.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Strickland, Fish, Greene, of the Senate, and Messrs. Shaw of Sandford, Eastman of Strong, Cunningham of Swanville, Sproule of Wadsworth, Woodbury of Minot, Lake of Bucksport, and Ricker of Lebanon, of the House.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. McIntyre, Swift, of the Senate, and Messrs. Holmes of Manton, of the House.

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Winthrop, Dane of Newfield, Wauchope of Danville, Mansur of Monroe, Palmer of Whitefield, Taylor, of Porter and Labaree of Cornish, of the House.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Frye, McIntire, Jewett, of the Senate, and Messrs. Smith of Westbrook, Thayer of Paris, Chadbourne of Limerick, Tobbels of Lisbon, O'Brien of Warren, Ames of Prespect, and Beardman of Lesboro', of the House.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Robinson, Clark, Weeks, of the Senate, and Messrs. Mildram of Wells, Dillingham of Turner, Buxton of North Yarmouth, Davis of Mount Vernon, Millet of Norway, Reynolds of Garland, and Beichelder of Litchfield, of the House.

On Parishes.—Messrs. Allen, Latham, Spear, of the Senate, and Messrs. Wilson of Bingham, Goodwin of Bloomfield, Stuart of Scarborough, Smith of Newburg, Reed of Phillipsburgh, Cook of Waterboro', and Jordan of Raymond of the House.

On Claims.—Messrs. Staples, Talbot, Kelsey, of the Senate, and Messrs. Woodman of Wilton, Maxwell of Poland, Rollins of Newboro', Gage of East Pond Plantation, Bunker of Cranberry Isle, and Chase of York, of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Severance, Purinton, Morrow of the Senate, and Messrs. Tobin of Harford, Cram of Bridgton, Potter of Augusta, Phillips of Avon, O'Brien of Cornish, Hassell of Pownal and Sanford of Topsham of the House.

On Interior Fisheries.—Messrs. Weeks, Miller, and Latham of the Senate, and Messrs. Small, of Machias Port, Deering of Kittery, Constock of Lobee, Walton of Portland, Thwing of Woolwich, Fifield of Deer Isle, and Smith of Vinalhaven, of the House.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Benson, Morrow, Jarvis of the Senate, and Messrs. Ide of Frankfort, Hubbard of Wiscasset, Bracket of Acton, Knight of Cusfield, Lee of Oxford, Barton of Windsor, and Hinds of Kingfield of the House.

On Divisions and Alterations of Counties.—Messrs. Spear, Fish, Johnson of the Senate, and Messrs. Foster of Pembroke, Emery of Saco, Chadbourne of Standish, Fletcher of Thomaston, Adams of Lincoln, Howard of Dresden and McDaniel of Cornville of the House.

On motion of Mr. Wells of Hallowell, it was ordered that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of fixing by law, the period for the execution of criminals sentenced to death, not exceeding one year from the time of passing sentence upon them.

On motion of Mr. Holmes the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and Court of Common Pleas.

On motion of Mr. Holmes the Judiciary Committee were also instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the criminal jurisdiction of the Courts and otherwise revising and altering the criminal law.

A large number of petitions were presented, read, and referred to the appropriate Committees.

The House then adjourned.

On Wednesday a somewhat interesting debate occurred in the House of Representatives on the following resolution, offered by Mr. Jarvis of Maine:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the House, the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia ought not to be determined by Congress; and be it further resolved, that in case any petition praying the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of this House that the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Before any decision was had on the resolution the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

The only account we have of the proceedings of Thursday is from the correspondent of the Portland Courier. In the Senate three or four hours were spent in the discussion of the abolition question. Messrs. Calhoun, Preston, Tyler, Leigh, and others took part in the debate. In the House, Mr. J. Q. Adams obtained the floor, and called the attention of the House to the fact, that the Mexican harbors had been blockaded against American vessels, and called for information from the chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, but none could be furnished. The rest of the day was spent in the presentation of sundry petitions and resolutions from several States and members, most of them uninteresting. At 4 o'clock the House adjourned, over to Monday next.—The Age.

From the Yonkers Gazette.

THE CANADAS.

The affairs of our northern neighbors, the British Colonies, attract but very little attention in the United States. It is seldom that an article on the subject finds its way into one of our newspapers, and when such a thing does occur we only learn from it that the St. Lawrence is frozen up, or a large number of emigrants have arrived at Quebec, or something else of the same kind. Probably very few persons in this country know that in Canada a quarrel is in progress which will probably end at no very distant day with its independence.

The history of these Colonies may be told very briefly. In 1759, they were conquered from France by the British under the gallant Wolfe, and at that time contained only about 70,000 inhabitants. By the peace of 1763, they were regularly ceded to Britain, and the religion and property of the Canadians secured to them.

they were covered by Orders in Council, that in 1774, the English Criminal Law with Jurisdiction was introduced by Statute of Parliament; and in 1778 the power of taxing them for the benefit of the mother country, was relinquished. In 1791, the form of government under which the Canadians now live, was instituted by Mr. Pitt, then Prime Minister. The whole Colony was divided into two parts called Upper and Lower Canada. Each had a similar government resembling the British Constitution in plan: there being a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Commons, like the King, Lords, and Commons in England. The Governor is nominated by the King, during pleasure; and the members of the Legislative Council are named by the King for life. The members of the House of Commons are chosen by the people, the right of suffrage being limited to 25 freeholders in the rural district, and to 210 freeholders in the towns. These three different parts of the government ought to have a mutual check upon each other, but this is not the case. The Governor and Legislative Council draw together, or rather the Governor, coming from England a stranger, is wholly under the influence of the Council which is entirely composed of Tories who are opposed to the true interests of the Colony and the liberty of its inhabitants. Continual difficulties and disagreements are taking place between the Commons on the one side, and the Governor and Council on the other. The grounds of all these quarrels, in the language of advertisements, are too numerous to mention. Some few may be related.

The mother Country, England, has recently surrendered the power of levying taxes for her benefit, without the consent of the Colonists, and by her no direct taxes are imposed. But something much worse than this is done. England claims through her deputy the Governor, the exclusive disposal of a large share of the actual funds of the State without the knowledge or consent of the Representatives of the people. More than four fifths of the inhabitants of Canada are Roman Catholics, and a majority of the remaining fifth are dissenters. And yet of all the lands granted, one seventh is reserved for the clergy of the Church of England without any provision of a free kind being made for the other clergy. Besides, the English Bishop, with a small fraction of the people under his care, receives a salary of 12,000 dollars while the French Catholic Bishop, with a vast majority of the people, has but 4000 dollars.—The Governor and Council demand of the Representatives, that they should vote all the supplies in money, without any difficulty being given, or any explanation as for what the money was wanted. For a dozen years this point was contested between the Executive and Commons, but the Executive was brought to reason.—The Commons are from the people and are therefore the advocates of liberty. They have ever been striving for this end, and almost every bill which they pass favorable to liberty is very sure to be modified or rejected by the Council. Thus all of pressing importance, regulating the judiciary, making it necessary that members of the Assembly accept offices of trust and profit under the Executive should vacate their seats, incapacitating judges from sitting and voting in the Council, as being political duties inconsistent with the purity and efficiency of the judicial office, establishing local office, establishing local judicature, advancing the cause of Education, reflecting the Dissenters, and very many of these have been rejected by the Council. Parliament one hundred and twenty-two bills of this kind have been thus rejected; and fifty-seven more have been so mutilated that the Commons could not accept them.

For twenty-five years the Colonists have been petitioning the King for a redress of these grievances. In 1831, they sent a memorial to the throne, containing ninety-one causes of dissatisfaction and injustice: all of them equally bad with these we have related. In the memorial they use strong language; they tell his Majesty that they are worse oppressed than they were the United States, when they revolted; that they have studied the history of the United States, and their own resources; that he should learn wisdom from the past; and they thunder in his ears the word Congress, than which nothing can be more horrifying to the ears of a British king. The only address they have gained by the British Government, to seek inquiry by the British Government, to seek if there are any real causes of complaint. No good results are anticipated from this Commission, as it is well understood both in the Colony and at home, that it is a merely temporising expedient.

The quarrel between the Governor and Legislature, Council, and the Commons, seems to be approaching an issue. The misunderstanding stated above, and in part more directly by a coup d'etat in relation to certain property now occupied by the British troops as Barracks.—The Commons claim restitution of this property to certain schools to which they say it belongs. The Governor and Council are unable to deny the validity of this claim; they have fully admitted it, but have resolutely refused to make the demanded restitution. The Commons, or which is the same, the people have been much offended at this, have declared that it was brought about by the Council which they declared to be too much under the influence of the British Minister of the day, and have demanded that this body should be made elective by the people like themselves. To bring this about they have entered into solemn resolutions

